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Of Attorneys for Defendant Steven Dwight Hammond

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**DISTRICT OF OREGON**

**Eugene Division**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

) **Case No. 6:10-CR-60066-HO**

)

Plaintiff,

) **DEFENDANTS' PROPOSED**

) **JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

v.

)

) **ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED**

**STEVEN DWIGHT HAMMOND, and**

)

**DWIGHT LINCOLN HAMMOND, JR.,**

)

Defendants.

)

)

Defendant Steven Dwight Hammond, by and through his attorney, Lawrence H. Matasar and Lawrence Matasar, P.C. and defendant Dwight Lincoln Hammond, Jr., by and through his attorney, Marc D. Blackman, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 30, hereby request that the Court give the following instructions to the jury impaneled in this case.

Defendants request permission to file such additional requested jury instructions as may become necessary during the course of the trial.

Defendants further request that in reading any instructions to the jury which contain the terms "the defendant" or "the accused" the court substitute the defendants' names, Mr. Dwight Hammond and Mr. Steven Hammond, for such terms.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

RANSOM BLACKMAN LLP

LAWRENCE MATASAR, P.C.

/s/ Marc D. Blackman  
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**PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CASE**

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. A

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**DUTY OF JURY**

Ladies and gentlemen: You now are the jury in this case, and I want to take a few minutes to tell you something about your duties as jurors and to give you some instructions. These are preliminary instructions. At the end of the trial I will give you more detailed instructions. Those instructions will control your deliberations. You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what your verdict should be.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.1.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. B

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **THE CHARGE—PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE**

This is a criminal case brought by the United States government. The government charges Mr. Dwight Hammond and Mr. Steven Hammond with Conspiracy (count 1); Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States, Counts 2, 3, and 5; Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States and Creating a Substantial Risk of Injury to Any Person, Count 7; Use of Fire to Cause More than \$1,000 of Damage and Depredation against property of the United States, counts 4, 6, 8, and the government charges Mr. Steven Hammond with Tampering with a witness, Count 9

The charges against the defendants are contained in the indictment. The indictment simply describes the charges the government brings against the defendant. The indictment is not evidence and does not prove anything.

The defendants have pleaded not guilty to all the charges and are presumed innocent unless and until the government proves the defendants guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, the defendants have the right to remain silent and never have to prove innocence or to present any evidence.

In order to help you follow the evidence, I will now give you a brief summary of the elements of the crimes, which the government must prove to make its case.

With regard to Count 1, Conspiracy, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. That between September 9, 1999 and August 24, 2006, in the State of Oregon;
2. Dwight Hammond and Steven Hammond;
3. knowingly and willfully;
4. agreed;
5. maliciously;
6. to damage or destroy;
7. by means of fire;
8. real property owned by the United States.

As used in this charge, "maliciously" means "intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse."

With regard to Count 2, Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about September 30, 2001,
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;

6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located in the Hardie-Hammond grazing allotment in the Steens Mountain area.

As used in this charge, "maliciously" means "intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse."

With regard to Count 3, Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located within and near the Lower Bridge Creek area in the Steens Mountain area.

As used in this charge, "maliciously" means "intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse."

With regard to Count 4, Use of Fire to Cause More than \$1,000 of Damage and Depredation against property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation;
4. against the property;
5. of the United States;
6. located within and near the Lower Bridge Creek area in the Steens

Mountain area, and

7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

With regard to Count 5, Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located within and near Krumbo Butte in the Steens Mountain area.

As used in this charge, "maliciously" means "intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse."

With regard to Count 6, Use of Fire to Cause More than \$1,000 of Damage and Depredation against property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation;
4. against the property;
5. of the United States;
6. located within and near Krumbo Butte in the Steens Mountain area; and
7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

With regard to Count 7, Use of Fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 23, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;

6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located along and near Bridge Creek Road in the Steens Mountain area; and
8. as a result of such conduct, directly and proximately created a substantial risk of injury to one or more persons.

As used in this charge, "maliciously" means "1intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse."

With regard to Count 8, Use of Fire to Cause More than \$1,000 of Damage and Depredation against property of the United States, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 23, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation
4. against the property
5. of the United States;
6. located within and near Krumbo Butte in the Steens Mountain area, and;
7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

With regard to Count 9, Tampering with a Witness, the government must prove each of these elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. On or about August 23, 2006;
2. in the District of Oregon
3. Steven Hammond knowingly used intimidation, threats, or attempted to corruptly persuade BLM employee Joe Glascock;
4. Steven Hammond had the intent to hinder, delay and prevent Joe Glascock's communication to a federal law enforcement officer of information relating to the commission or possible commission of the other offenses charged in this indictment; and,

As used in this charge, "corruptly" means done for an improper purpose and with consciousness of wrongdoing.

As used in this charge, "intimidation and threats" means the defendant subjectively intended the speech as a threat and a reasonable person would foresee that the statement would be interpreted by those to whom he communicated as a serious expression of intent to harm or assault.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.2; 1*United States v. Doe*, 136 F.3d 631 (9th Cir. 1998); *United States v. Doss*, 1630 F.3d 1181, 1187-88 (9th Cir. 2011).

Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. C

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION FOR EACH DEFENDANT**

Although the defendants are being tried together, you must give separate consideration to each defendant. In doing so, you must determine which evidence in the case applies to each defendant, disregarding any evidence admitted solely against some other defendant[s]. The fact that you may find one of the defendants guilty or not guilty should not control your verdict as to any other defendant[s].

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.13.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. D

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **WHAT IS EVIDENCE**

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness; [and]
- (2) the exhibits which are received in evidence[.] [; and]
- [3) any facts to which the parties agree.]

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.3.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. E

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE**

The following things are not evidence, and you must not consider them as evidence in deciding the facts of this case:

- (1) statements and arguments of the attorneys;
- (2) questions and objections of the attorneys;
- (3) testimony that I instruct you to disregard; and
- (4) anything you may see or hear when the court is not in session even if what

you see or hear is done or said by one of the parties or by one of the witnesses.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.4.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. F

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **RULING ON OBJECTIONS**

There are rules of evidence that control what can be received in evidence. When a lawyer asks a question or offers an exhibit in evidence and a lawyer on the other side thinks that it is not permitted by the rules of evidence, that lawyer may object. If I overrule the objection, the question may be answered or the exhibit received. If I sustain the objection, the question cannot be answered, or the exhibit cannot be received. Whenever I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not guess what the answer would have been.

Sometimes I may order that evidence be stricken from the record and that you disregard or ignore the evidence. That means that when you are deciding the case, you must not consider the evidence that I told you to disregard.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.6.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. G

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- (1) the witness's opportunity and ability to see or hear or know the things testified to;
- (2) the witness's memory;
- (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
- (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;
- (5) the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;
- (6) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
- (7) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
- (8) any other factors that bear on believability.

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify about it.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.7.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. H

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **CONDUCT OF THE JURY**

I will now say a few words about your conduct as jurors.

First, keep an open mind throughout the trial, and do not decide what the verdict should be until you and your fellow jurors have completed your deliberations at the end of the case.

Second, because you must decide this case based only on the evidence received in the case and on my instructions as to the law that applies, you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves during the course of your jury duty. Thus, until the end of the case or unless I tell you otherwise:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or other feature. This applies to communicating with your fellow jurors until I give you the case for deliberation, and it applies to communicating with everyone else including your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial, although you may notify your family and your employer that you have been seated as a juror in the case. But, if you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything

about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

Because you will receive all the evidence and legal instruction you properly may consider to return a verdict: do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings[, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over]. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.8.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. I

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**NO TRANSCRIPT AVAILABLE TO JURY**

At the end of the trial you will have to make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript of the trial. I urge you to pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.9.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. J

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**TAKING NOTES**

If you wish, you may take notes to help you remember the evidence. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case. Do not let note-taking distract you from being attentive. When you leave court for recesses, your notes should be left in the [courtroom] [jury room] [envelope in the jury room]. No one will read your notes.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.10.

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Defendants' Requested  
Preliminary Instruction No. K

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

## **OUTLINE OF TRIAL**

The next phase of the trial will now begin. First, each side may make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence. It is simply an outline to help you understand what that party expects the evidence will show. A party is not required to make an opening statement.

The government will then present evidence and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Then, if the defendant chooses to offer evidence, counsel for the government may cross-examine.

After the evidence has been presented, [I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case and the attorneys will make closing arguments] [the attorneys will make closing arguments and I will instruct you on the law that applies to the case].

After that, you will go to the jury room to deliberate on your verdict.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 1.11.

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## INSTRUCTIONS IN THE COURSE OF TRIAL

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Defendants' Requested  
In Course of Trial Instruction No. A-1

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION—FIRST RECESS**

We are about to take our first break. Remember, until the trial is over, do not discuss this case with anyone, including your fellow jurors, members of your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else, and do not allow others to discuss the case with you. This includes discussing the case in Internet chat rooms or through Internet blogs, Internet bulletin boards, emails or text messaging. If anyone tries to communicate with you about the case, please let me know about it immediately. Do not read, watch, or listen to any news reports or other accounts about the trial or anyone associated with it, including any online information. Do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials, and do not make any investigation about the case on your own. Finally, keep an open mind until all the evidence has been presented and you have heard the arguments of counsel, my instructions on the law, and the views of your fellow jurors.

If you need to speak with me about anything, simply give a signed note to Ms. Wright to give to me.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 2.1.

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Defendants' Requested  
In Course of Trial Instruction No. A-2

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**BENCH CONFERENCES AND RECESSES**

From time to time during the trial, it may become necessary for me to take up legal matters with the attorneys privately, either by having a conference at the bench or, when necessary, by calling a recess.

We will do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum. I may not always grant an attorney's request for a conference.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 2.2.

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Defendants' Requested  
In Course of Trial Instruction No. A-3

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER CRIMES, WRONGS OR ACTS OF DEFENDANT**

You are about to hear evidence that the defendant committed other [crimes] [wrongs] [acts] not charged here. You may consider this evidence only for its bearing, if any, on the question of the defendant's [intent] [motive] [opportunity] [preparation] [plan] [knowledge] [identity] [absence of mistake] [absence of accident] and for no other purpose. [You may not consider this evidence as evidence of guilt of the crime for which the defendant is now on trial.]

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 2.10.

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## INSTRUCTIONS AT END OF TRIAL

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 1

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**DUTIES OF JURY TO FIND FACTS AND FOLLOW LAW**

Members of the jury, now that you have heard all the evidence, it is my duty to instruct you on the law that applies to this case. A copy of these instructions will be available in the jury room for you to consult.

It is your duty to weigh and to evaluate all the evidence received in the case and, in that process, to decide the facts. It is also your duty to apply the law as I give it to you to the facts as you find them, whether you agree with the law or not. You must decide the case solely on the evidence and the law and must not be influenced by any personal likes or dislikes, opinions, prejudices, or sympathy. You will recall that you took an oath promising to do so at the beginning of the case.

You must follow all these instructions and not single out some and ignore others; they are all important. Please do not read into these instructions or into anything I may have said or done any suggestion as to what verdict you should return—that is a matter entirely up to you.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.1.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 2

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**CHARGE AGAINST DEFENDANT NOT EVIDENCE  
—PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE—BURDEN OF PROOF**

The indictment is not evidence. Dwight Hammond and Steven Hammond have pleaded not guilty to the charges. Dwight Hammond and Steven Hammond are presumed to be innocent unless and until the government proves them guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In addition, a defendant does not have to testify or present any evidence to prove his innocence. The government has the burden of proving every element of the charge[s] beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.2. (with “defendant” changed to Dwight Hammond and Steven Hammond.)

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 3

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**DEFENDANTS' DECISION NOT TO TESTIFY**

A defendant in a criminal case has a constitutional right not to testify. You may not draw any inference of any kind from the fact that the defendant did not testify.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.3.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 4

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**REASONABLE DOUBT—DEFINED**

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced the defendant is guilty. It is not required that the government prove guilt beyond all possible doubt.

A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason and common sense and is not based purely on speculation. It may arise from a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from lack of evidence.

If after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are not convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant not guilty. On the other hand, if after a careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, it is your duty to find the defendant guilty.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.5.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 5

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **WHAT IS EVIDENCE**

The evidence you are to consider in deciding what the facts are consists of:

- (1) the sworn testimony of any witness; [and]
- (2) the exhibits received in evidence[.] [; and]
- [ (3) any facts to which the parties have agreed.]

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.6.

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Instruction No. 6

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE**

In reaching your verdict you may consider only the testimony and exhibits received in evidence. The following things are not evidence and you may not consider them in deciding what the facts are:

1. Questions, statements, objections, and arguments by the lawyers are not evidence. The lawyers are not witnesses. Although you must consider a lawyer's questions to understand the answers of a witness, the lawyer's questions are not evidence. Similarly, what the lawyers have said in their opening statements, [will say in their] closing arguments and at other times is intended to help you interpret the evidence, but it is not evidence. If the facts as you remember them differ from the way the lawyers state them, your memory of them controls.
2. Any testimony that I have excluded, stricken, or instructed you to disregard is not evidence. [In addition, some evidence was received only for a limited purpose; when I have instructed you to consider certain evidence in a limited way, you must do so.]
3. Anything you may have seen or heard when the court was not in session is not evidence. You are to decide the case solely on the evidence received at the trial.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.7.

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Instruction No. 7

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES**

In deciding the facts in this case, you may have to decide which testimony to believe and which testimony not to believe. You may believe everything a witness says, or part of it, or none of it.

In considering the testimony of any witness, you may take into account:

- (1) the witness's opportunity and ability to see or hear or know the things testified to;
- (2) the witness's memory;
- (3) the witness's manner while testifying;
- (4) the witness's interest in the outcome of the case, if any;
- (5) the witness's bias or prejudice, if any;
- (6) whether other evidence contradicted the witness's testimony;
- (7) the reasonableness of the witness's testimony in light of all the evidence; and
- (8) any other factors that bear on believability.

The weight of the evidence as to a fact does not necessarily depend on the number of witnesses who testify. What is important is how believable the witnesses were, and how much weight you think their testimony deserves.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.9.

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Instruction No. 8

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ACTIVITIES NOT CHARGED**

You are here only to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the charge[s] in the indictment. The defendant is not on trial for any conduct or offense not charged in the indictment.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.10.

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Instruction No. 9

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**SEPARATE CONSIDERATION OF MULTIPLE COUNTS—MULTIPLE DEFENDANTS**

A separate crime is charged against one or more of the defendants in each count.

The charges have been joined for trial. You must decide the case of each defendant on each crime charged against that defendant separately. Your verdict on any count as to any defendant should not control your verdict on any other count or as to any other defendant.

All the instructions apply to each defendant and to each count [unless a specific instruction states that it applies only to a specific [defendant] [count]].

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 3.13.

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Instruction No. 10

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**STATEMENTS BY DEFENDANT**

You have heard testimony that Dwight Hammond and Steven Hammond made statements. It is for you to decide (1) whether the defendant made the statement, and (2) if so, how much weight to give to it. In making those decisions, you should consider all the evidence about the statement, including the circumstances under which it may have been made.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.1. (with slight changes).

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 11

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**OTHER CRIMES, WRONGS OR ACTS OF DEFENDANT**

You have heard evidence that the defendant committed other [crimes] [wrongs] [acts] not charged here. You may not consider this evidence as evidence of guilt of the crime for which the defendant is now on trial. You may consider this evidence only for its bearing, if any, on the question of the defendant's [intent] [motive] [opportunity] [preparation] [plan] [knowledge] [identity] [absence of mistake] [absence of accident] and for no other purpose.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.3 (with slight changes).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 12

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

## **EYEWITNESS IDENTIFICATION**

You have heard testimony of eyewitness identification. In deciding how much weight to give to this testimony, you may consider the various factors mentioned in these instructions concerning credibility of witnesses.

In addition to those factors, in evaluating eyewitness identification testimony, you may also consider:

- (1) the capacity and opportunity of the eyewitness to observe the offender based upon the length of time for observation and the conditions at the time of observation, including lighting and distance;
- (2) whether the identification was the product of the eyewitness's own recollection or was the result of subsequent influence or suggestiveness;
- (3) any inconsistent identifications made by the eyewitness;
- (4) the witness's familiarity with the subject identified;
- (5) the strength of earlier and later identifications;
- (6) lapses of time between the event and the identification[s]; and
- (7) the totality of circumstances surrounding the eyewitness's identification.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.11.

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 13

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TESTIMONY**

The testimony of a law enforcement officer is to be treated by you in the same manner as that of any other witnesses. All witnesses who appeared in the court swore to tell the truth. Law enforcement officers (including FBI or BLM officers) did no more and no less.

*See generally O'Malley, et.al , FEDERAL JURY PRACTICE AND INSTRUCTIONS § 15.01 (2000) (regarding credibility of witnesses generally).*

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Instruction No. 14

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**OPINION EVIDENCE, EXPERT WITNESS**

You have heard testimony from persons who, because of education or experience, were permitted to state opinions and the reasons for their opinions.

Such opinion testimony should be judged like any other testimony. You may accept it or reject it, and give it as much weight as you think it deserves, considering the witness's education and experience, the reasons given for the opinion, and all the other evidence in the case.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.14.

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Instruction No. 15

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**SUMMARIES NOT RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE**

During the trial, certain charts, maps and summaries were shown to you in order to help explain the evidence in the case. These charts, maps and summaries were not admitted in evidence and will not go into the jury room with you. They are not themselves evidence or proof of any facts. If they do not correctly reflect the facts or figures shown by the evidence in the case, you should disregard these charts and summaries and determine the facts from the underlying evidence.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.15. (with addition of word "maps").

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 16

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **CHARTS AND SUMMARIES IN EVIDENCE**

Certain charts, maps and summaries have been admitted in evidence. Charts, maps and summaries are only as good as the underlying supporting material. You should, therefore, give them only such weight as you think the underlying material deserves.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 4.16. (with addition of word "maps").

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 17

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**EVIDENCE CONSIDERATIONS – Less Satisfactory Evidence**

Evidence is to be estimated not only by its own intrinsic weight, but also according to the evidence which it is in the power of the government to produce. If weaker and less satisfactory evidence is offered, when it appears that stronger and more satisfactory was within the power of the party, the evidence offered should be viewed with distrust.

*Southern Pac. Co. v. Libbey*, 199 F.2d 341, 346 n.6 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1952); *Carranza-Chaidez v. U.S.*, 414 F.2d 503 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1969).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 18

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 1 – CONSPIRACY**

Steven and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 1 with conspiracy in violation of Section 844(n) of Title 18 of the United States Code. In order for them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

- 1) The defendants;
- (2) Knowingly and willfully;
- (3) Agreed;
- (4) Maliciously;
- (5) To damage or destroy or attempt to damage or destroy;
- (6) By means of fire or an explosive;
- (7) Any building, vehicle, or other personal or real property in whole or in part owned or possessed by, or leased to, the United States, or any department or agency thereof;

[In the event this Court denies defendant's Motion to Strike Overt Act Allegations from Count 1 of the Superseding Indictment, add:

(8) At least one of the overt acts alleged in Count 1 was committed by one of the defendants and this overt act was committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.]

A conspiracy is a kind of criminal partnership—an agreement of two or more persons to commit one or more crimes. The crime of conspiracy is the agreement to do something unlawful; it does not matter whether the crime agreed upon was committed.

For a conspiracy to have existed, it is not necessary that the conspirators made a formal agreement or that they agreed on every detail of the conspiracy. It is not enough, however, that they simply met, discussed matters of common interest, acted in similar ways, or perhaps helped one another. You must find that there was a plan to use fire to destroy property of the United States.

One becomes a member of a conspiracy by willfully participating in the unlawful plan with the intent to advance or further some object or purpose of the conspiracy, even though the person does not have full knowledge of all the details of the conspiracy. Furthermore, one who willfully joins an existing conspiracy is as responsible for it as the originators. On the other hand, one who has no knowledge of a conspiracy, but happens to act in a way which furthers some object or purpose of the conspiracy, does not thereby become a conspirator. Similarly, a person does not become a conspirator merely by associating with one or more persons who are conspirators, nor merely by knowing that a conspiracy exists.

Adapted from Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 8.2 (Conspiracy to Commit Arson); *1 United States v. Montgomery*, 384 F.3d 1050, 1062 (9th Cir. 2004).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 19

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 2 - USE OF FIRE TO DAMAGE AND  
DESTROY PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Steven and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 2 with the use of fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States in violation of Section 844(f) of Title 18 the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about September 30, 2001,
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located in the Hardie-Hammond grazing

allotment in the Steens Mountain area.

As used in this instruction, “maliciously” means “1intentionally and without justification or lawful excuse.”

*United States v. McKinnon*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 1146, 1148 (N.D. Cal. 2003), *United States v Doe*, 136 F.3d 631 (9th Cir. 1998); *United States v. Kelly*, \_\_ F.3d \_\_, 2012 WL 1237823 (9th Cir. 2012).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 20

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 3 - USE OF FIRE TO DAMAGE AND  
DESTROY PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Steven and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 3 with the use of fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States in violation of Section 844(f) of Title 18 the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located within and near the Lower Bridge Creek area in the Steens Mountain area.

*United States v. McKinnon*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 1146, 1148 (N.D. Cal. 2003), *United States v Doe*, 136 F.3d 631 (9th Cir. 1998).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 21

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 4 – DEPREDATION AGAINST  
PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN AN AMOUNT GREATER THAN  
\$1,000**

Steven and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 4 with committing a depredation against the property of the United States in an amount greater than \$1,000 in violation of Sections 844(h)(1) and 1361 of the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation
4. against the property
5. of the United States;
6. located within and near the Lower Bridge Creek area in the Steens

Mountain area, and

7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

Adapted from *United States v. Seaman*, 18 F.3d 649, 650 (9th Cir. 1994); *United States v. Manes*, 420 F. Supp. 1013, 1018 (D. Or. 1976).

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 22

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 5 - USE OF FIRE TO DAMAGE AND  
DESTROY PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Steven Hammond is charged in Count 5 with the use of fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States in violation of Section 844(f) of Title 18 the United States Code. In order for him to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located within and near the Krumbo Butte Bridge Creek area in the Steens Mountain area.

Adapted from *United States v. McKinnon*, 281 F. Supp. 2d 1146, 1148 (N.D. Cal. 2003), *United States v Doe*, 136 F.3d 631 (9th Cir. 1998).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 23

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 6 – DEPREDATION AGAINST  
PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN AN AMOUNT GREATER THAN  
\$1,000**

Steven Hammond is charged in Count 6 with committing a depredation against the property of the United States in an amount greater than \$1,000 in violation of Sections 844(h)(1) and 1361 of the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 22, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation
4. against the property
5. of the United States;
6. located within and near the Krumbo Butte Bridge Creek area in the Steens

Mountain area, and;

7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

Adapted from *1 United States v. Seaman*, 18 F.3d 649, 650 (9th Cir. 1994); *1 United States v. Manes*, 420 F. Supp. 1013, 1018 (D. Or. 1976).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 24

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 7 - USE OF FIRE TO DAMAGE AND DESTROY PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES**

Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 7 with the use of fire to Damage and Destroy Property of the United States in violation of Section 844(f) of Title 18 the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 23, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. intentionally;
4. maliciously, without justification or lawful excuse;
5. damaged or destroyed;
6. by means of fire or explosive;
7. real property of the United States located along and near Bridge Creek Road in the Steens Mountain area;
8. that a substantial risk of injury existed to the four persons [other than defendants] named in the indictment;<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See *United States v. Zendeli*, 180 F.3d 879 (7th Cir. 1999), *rehearing and suggestion for rehearing en banc denied* 195 F.3d 314 (7th Cir. 1999) [Statutory sentence enhancement to be imposed when “personal injury results to any person” due to arson did not apply when only person injured as result of attempted arson of restaurant was coconspirator.]

9. that defendants' conduct was the direct or proximate cause of such risk; and
10. that it was reasonably foreseeable to defendants that their conduct would create a direct or proximate cause of such risk.

Adapted from *United States v. Webb*, 655 F.3d 1238, 1256 (11th Cir. 2011).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 25

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 8 – DEPREDATION AGAINST PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN AN AMOUNT GREATER THAN \$1,000**

Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond are charged in Count 8 with committing a depredation against the property of the United States in an amount greater than \$1,000 in violation of Sections 844(h)(1) and 1361 of the United States Code. In order for either or both of them to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. that on or about August 23, 2006;
2. Steven Hammond and Dwight Hammond;
3. willfully injured or committed a depredation
4. against the property
5. of the United States;
6. located along and near Bridge Creek Road in the Steens Mountain area,

and;

7. the damage or attempted damage to such property exceeded the sum of \$1,000.

Adapted from *United States v. Seaman*, 18 F.3d 649, 650 (9th Cir. 1994); *United States v. Manes*, 420 F. Supp. 1013, 1018 (D. Or. 1976).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 26A

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 9 – TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS**

**[CORRUPTLY PERSUADING THEORY]**

Steven Hammond is charged in Count with tampering with a witness in violation of section 1512(b)(3) of Title 18 of the United States Code. In order for Steven Hammond to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. Steven Hammond knowingly and corruptly persuaded Joe Glascock
2. by stating to him words to the effect:

This could get ugly and could be a sticky situation. You know management cycles through here all the time. I know that you want to be part of this community. If you want to stay here, you will make this go away. If I go down, I'm taking you with me. \* \* \* You lighted those fires, not me;

3. Steven Hammond had the intent to hinder, delay and prevent Joe Glascock's communication to a federal law enforcement officer of information relating to the commission or possible commission of the other offenses charged in this indictment; and,

In this case, "corruptly" means done for an improper purpose and with consciousness of wrongdoing.

*United States v. Doss*, 630 F.3d 1181, 1188 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 26B

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE – COUNT 9 – TAMPERING WITH A WITNESS**

**[THREAT AND INTIMIDATION THEORY]**

Steven Hammond is charged in Count with tampering with a witness in violation of section 1512(b)(3) of Title 18 of the United States Code. In order for Steven Hammond to be guilty of this charge, the government must prove each of the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

1. Steven Hammond knowingly used intimidation and threats against Joe Glascock
2. by stating to him words to the effect:

This could get ugly and could be a sticky situation. You know management cycles through here all the time. I know that you want to be part of this community. If you want to stay here, you will make this go away. If I go down, I'm taking you with me. \* \* \* You lighted those fires, not me;

3. Steven Hammond had the intent to hinder, delay and prevent Joe Glascock's communication to a federal law enforcement officer of information relating to the commission or possible commission of the other offenses charged in this indictment; and,

To find the defendant guilty of using intimidation and threats, defendant's statement must constitute a true threat. A statement is a "true threat" if the defendant subjectively intended the speech as a threat and a reasonable person would foresee that

the statement would be interpreted by those to whom he communicated as a serious expression of intent to harm or assault.

*United States v. Stewart*, 420 F.3d 1007, 1016 -1017 (9th Cir. 2005);  
*Planned Parenthood of the Columbia/Willamette, Inc. v. American Coalition of Life Activists*, 290 F.3d 1058, 1074 (9th Cir.2002) (en banc)

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Instruction No. 27

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**KNOWINGLY—DEFINED**

An act is done knowingly if the defendant is aware of the act and does not [act] [fail to act] through ignorance, mistake, or accident. [The government is not required to prove that the defendant knew that [his] [her] acts or omissions were unlawful.] You may consider evidence of the defendant's words, acts, or omissions, along with all the other evidence, in deciding whether the defendant acted knowingly.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 5.6.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 28

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**NECESSITY (LEGAL EXCUSE)**

The defendants contend that they acted out of necessity on some of the counts.

Necessity legally excuses the crime charged.

The defendant must prove necessity by a preponderance of the evidence. A preponderance of the evidence means that you must be persuaded that the things the defendant seeks to prove are more probably true than not true.

A defendant acts out of necessity only if at the time of the crime charged:

1. the defendant was faced with a choice of evils and chose the lesser evil;
2. the defendant acted to prevent imminent harm;
3. the defendant reasonably anticipated his conduct would prevent such harm;  
and
4. there were no other legal alternatives to violating the law.

If you find that each of these things has been proved by a preponderance of the evidence, you must find the defendant not guilty.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 6.6 with fifth element omitted as inapplicable under the manual. "The bracketed fifth element should be used in cases of escape only;" *United States v. Perdomo-Espana*, 522 F.3d 983, 987-88. (9th Cir. 2008).

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 29

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**RELIANCE ON PUBLIC AUTHORITY/ENTRAPMENT BY ESTOPPEL**

The defendants rely on reliance public authority in their defense of some of the counts. A defendant who acts in reliance on public authority does not act knowingly or with the intent to violate the law, and should be found not guilty on such counts.

A defendant acts under public authority if:

- (1) a government employee told the defendant the proscribed conduct was permissible;
- (2) the defendant reasonably relied on the government employee's statement.

A defendant's reliance is reasonable if "a person sincerely desirous of obeying the law would have accepted the information as true, and would not have been put on notice to make further inquiries."

In considering whether a defendant actually relied on representations by an official that his conduct would be lawful, you should consider all of the circumstances of their discussion, including the identity of the official, the point of law discussed, the nature of what the defendant told, and was told by, the official, and whether that reliance was reasonable.

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The burden is on the government to disprove this evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

Seventh Circuit Pattern Criminal Jury Instr. 6.07 (1999), cited in *United States v. Jumah*, 493 F.3d 868, 872 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007).

*United States v. Ramirez-Valencia*, 202 F.3d 1106, 1109 (9th Cir. 2000)

*See also United States v. Hsieh Hui Mei Chen*, 754 F.2d 817, 825 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1139, 105 S. Ct. 2684, 86 L. Ed.2d 701 (1985); *United States v. Timmins*, 464 F.2d 385, 387 (9th Cir.1972); *United States v. Lansing*, 424 F.2d 225, 227 (9th Cir.1970)

(The Ninth Circuit Public Authority Instruction, Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions 7.3 6.11, is inapplicable because it is limited to circumstances where defendant asserts a defense that he acted at the specific request of a law enforcement agency or federal intelligence agency.)

*See also, United States v. Sayakhom*, 186 F.3d 928 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999) (public authority instruction not necessary in fraud case because the court gave an instruction stating, in part, “good faith is a complete defense to the charges in the indictment since good faith on the part of the defendant is inconsistent with knowingly intending to defraud, which is an essential part of the charges.”)

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 30

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**DUTY TO DELIBERATE**

When you begin your deliberations, elect one member of the jury as your [presiding juror] [foreperson] who will preside over the deliberations and speak for you here in court.

You will then discuss the case with your fellow jurors to reach agreement if you can do so. Your verdict, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous.

Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but you should do so only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with the other jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your opinion if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right.

It is important that you attempt to reach a unanimous verdict but, of course, only if each of you can do so after having made your own conscientious decision. Do not change an honest belief about the weight and effect of the evidence simply to reach a verdict.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.1.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 30A

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**DUTY TO DELIBERATE – SPECIFIC ISSUE UNANIMITY**

The charges contained in Counts 1, 7, and 9 involve statutes can be violated in more than one way. Each count alleges alternative means of committing the offense alleged in that count. To find a defendant guilty on any of these counts, you must unanimously agree that the defendant engaged in the same, particular conduct and the same, particular manner by which that offense can be committed.

*United States v Echeverry*, 719 F. 2d 974 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983); *See* Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.9.

Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 31

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**CONSIDERATION OF EVIDENCE—CONDUCT OF THE JURY**

Because you must base your verdict only on the evidence received in the case and on these instructions, I remind you that you must not be exposed to any other information about the case or to the issues it involves. Except for discussing the case with your fellow jurors during your deliberations:

Do not communicate with anyone in any way and do not let anyone else communicate with you in any way about the merits of the case or anything to do with it. This includes discussing the case in person, in writing, by phone or electronic means, via email, text messaging, or any Internet chat room, blog, website or other feature. This applies to communicating with your family members, your employer, the media or press, and the people involved in the trial. If you are asked or approached in any way about your jury service or anything about this case, you must respond that you have been ordered not to discuss the matter and to report the contact to the court.

Do not read, watch, or listen to any news or media accounts or commentary about the case or anything to do with it; do not do any research, such as consulting dictionaries, searching the Internet or using other reference materials; and do not make any investigation or in any other way try to learn about the case on your own.

The law requires these restrictions to ensure the parties have a fair trial based on the same evidence that each party has had an opportunity to address. A juror who violates these restrictions jeopardizes the fairness of these proceedings[, and a mistrial could result that would require the entire trial process to start over]. If any juror is exposed to any outside information, please notify the court immediately.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.2.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 32

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **USE OF NOTES**

Some of you have taken notes during the trial. Whether or not you took notes, you should rely on your own memory of what was said. Notes are only to assist your memory. You should not be overly influenced by your notes or those of your fellow jurors.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.3.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 33

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**VERDICT FORM**

A verdict form has been prepared for you. [Explain verdict form as needed.] After you have reached unanimous agreement on a verdict, your [presiding juror] [foreperson] should complete the verdict form according to your deliberations, sign and date it, and advise the [clerk] [bailiff] that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.5.

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Defendants' Requested  
Instruction No. 34

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### **COMMUNICATION WITH COURT**

If it becomes necessary during your deliberations to communicate with me, you may send a note through the [clerk] [bailiff], signed by any one or more of you. No member of the jury should ever attempt to communicate with me except by a signed writing, and I will respond to the jury concerning the case only in writing or here in open court. If you send out a question, I will consult with the lawyers before answering it, which may take some time. You may continue your deliberations while waiting for the answer to any question. Remember that you are not to tell anyone—including me—how the jury stands, numerically or otherwise, on any question submitted to you, including the question of the guilt of the defendant, until after you have reached a unanimous verdict or have been discharged.

Ninth Circuit Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions (2010) § 7.6.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I served the foregoing DEFENDANTS' PROPOSED JURY INSTRUCTIONS on the following attorneys:

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by electronic transmission on the 23rd day of May, 2012.

RANSOM BLACKMAN LLP

*/s/ Marc D. Blackman*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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